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BRENT POURCIAU and TOP VELOCITY, LLC

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

* * *

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL PLAYERS
ASSOCIATION,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BRENT POURCIAU and TOP VELOCITY,
LLC,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 4:19-cv-04912-YGR

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE
ORDER**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth below, that this

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1 Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil
2 Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be
3 applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

4 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

5 “Confidential” material, which may in appropriate circumstances may include “Attorneys’
6 Eyes’ Only” material, shall include the following documents and tangible things produced or
7 otherwise exchanged: proprietary and trade secret information concerning pitching techniques,
8 training methodology, and business operations, financial and tax records, licensing agreements,
9 third-party contracts, private personal information of current and former clients and athletes, and
10 other confidential material as shall so be designated.

11 3. SCOPE

12 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as
13 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2) all
14 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony,
15 conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

16 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover the following
17 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a receiving
18 party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a receiving party as a result of
19 publication not involving a violation of this agreement, including becoming part of the public
20 record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the receiving party prior to the
21 disclosure or obtained by the receiving party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the
22 information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the designating party. Any use
23 of confidential material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

24 4. DURATION

25 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this
26 Order shall remain in effect unless agreed upon otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise
27 directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses
28 in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and

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exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this agreement (*see, e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this agreement requires:

(a) for information in documentary form: (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents and deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate markings in the margins).

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(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

(c) for other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party's right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must

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begin the process by conferring directly (in voice-to-voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A challenging party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the designating party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the parties shall follow the Court's Standing Order in Civil Cases regarding Discovery and Discovery Motions. The parties may file a joint letter brief regarding retaining confidentiality within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Failure by a designating party to file such discovery dispute letter within the applicable 21- or 14-day period (set forth above) with the Court shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. If, after submitting a joint letter brief, the Court allows that a motion may be filed, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. The Court, in its discretion, may elect to transfer the discovery matter to a Magistrate Judge.

In addition, the parties may file a joint letter brief regarding a challenge to a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. If, after submitting a joint letter brief, the Court allows that a motion may be filed, any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph. The Court, in its discretion, may elect to refer the discovery matter to a Magistrate Judge.

1 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating
2 party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose
3 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions.
4 Unless the designating party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a letter
5 brief to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in
6 question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the producing party's designation until
7 the court rules on the challenge.

8 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

9 7.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed
10 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
11 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the
12 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material
13 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures
14 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

15 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered
16 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any
17 confidential material only to:

18 (a) the receiving party's counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of
19 counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

20 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the receiving
21 party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties agree that a
22 particular document or material produced is for Attorney's Eyes Only and is so designated, in
23 which case the document or material may only be disclosed to the receiving party's attorneys;

24 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this
25 litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

26 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

27 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of
28 confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service

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1 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately
2 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

3 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably
4 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),
5 unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed
6 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must be separately
7 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this
8 agreement;

9 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or
10 other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

11 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN
12 OTHER LITIGATION

13 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
14 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or
15 “ATTORNEYS’ EYES’ ONLY,” that party must:

16 (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena
17 or court order;

18 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in
19 the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to
20 this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

21 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the
22 designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

23 If the designating party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena
24 or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL”
25 before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the party has
26 obtained the designating party’s permission. The designating party shall bear the burden and
27 expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these
28

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provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this agreement are applicable to information produced by a non-party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." Such information produced by non-parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this a. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a non-party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a non-party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the non-party not to produce the non-party's confidential information, then the party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the requesting party and the non-party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a non-party;

(2) promptly provide the non-party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the non-party.

(c) If the non-party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the receiving party may produce the non-party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the non-party timely seeks a protective order, the receiving party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the non-party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the non-party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its confidential material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving

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1 party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures,
2 (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the
3 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement,
4 and (d) request that such person or persons execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
5 Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

6 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE
7 PROTECTED MATERIAL

8 When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently
9 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the
10 receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision
11 is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or
12 agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of
13 Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a
14 communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection,
15 the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the
16 court.

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27 court.

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12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this agreement abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the designating party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a party may not file in the public record in this action any confidential material. A party that seeks to file under seal any confidential material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Confidential material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific confidential material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the confidential material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a receiving party's request to file confidential material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the receiving party may file the information in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

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1 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a
2 designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

3
4 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

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6 DATED: December 9, 2019 /s/MICHAEL R. BROOKS
7 Attorneys for Plaintiff

8 DATED: December 9, 2019 /s/ Michael Rubin
9 Attorneys for Defendants

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law.

DATED: December 10, 2019


YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS
United States District Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
_____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of
perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was
issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on [INSERT
DATE] in the case of _____ [insert formal name of the case and the number and
initials assigned to it by the court]. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of
this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could
expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will
not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective
Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective
Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____